Growth is fairly rapid and seedlings should be transplanted to earthenware or small bamboo pots on reaching a height of 2 to 2½ inches, being subsequently grown on till large enough to plant in a permanent site.

If the size of flower is to be maintained periodical attention to the cultural requirements is most necessary and well decayed cattle manure should be forked into the bed at frequent intervals.

Since the varieties vary widely in habit of growth, no hard and fast planting distances can be given. All *Hibiscus* plants show to best advantage when spaced widely enough to allow of ample development. Individual plants at Peradeniya are planted 12 to 15 feet apart.

The majority of the local varieties stand pruning back fairly frequently. Some object to this treatment and the descriptions of varieties given below will denote these.

Few plants are less troubled by insect and fungus attacks than these horticultural forms of *Hibiscus*.

The common leaf-eating pests are the cotton leaf-caterpillar (*Anomis indica*) and a small flea-beetle (*Podagrica ceylonensis*) which spot the leaves. These can be controlled by spraying the plants periodically with lead arsenate at the rate of 1 oz. of the powder in 2 gallons of water. The only plant-sucking bug of any importance is the black scale (*Saissetia nigra*) for which kerosene emulsion, 1 in 8, or fish oil soap, 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water are useful remedies. Branches attacked by the stem-borer caterpillar or red borer (*Zeuzera coffeae*) should be pruned off below the injury and burnt.

Fungus attacks are limited mostly to root diseases caused by *Poria hypobrunnea* Petch. and *Rosellinia bunodes* (B. & Br.) Sacc. The complete eradication of diseased plants, especially the removal of all roots, is all that is required to arrest the progress